REASON

AGAINST

COITION.

A

DISCOURSE

Deliver'd to a private

CONGREGATION.

By the Reverend STEPHEN M*****, D. D. Chaplain to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of * * * * * *

1 Cor. vii. 1. 27.

-It were good for a MAN not to touch a WOMAN. -Art thou loosed from a WIFE, seek not a WIFE.

Ex infinito ne causam causa sequatur, Lucret. Vera redit facies, dissimulata perit. Pet. Arb.

To which is Added,

A Proposal for making RELIGION and the CLERGY USEFUL: With the Author's Observations on the Cause and Cure of the PILES, and some useful Directions about wiping the POSTERIORS.

LONDON:

Printed for H. Hook, in Fleet-street, and Sold by the Booksellers of London, and Westminster. 1732.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Men and Maids, to make 'em believe a Truth tho' a hard one, and to practife what cannot be done, but by close Attention and heroic Resolution, I bereby strictly Order, and Require, every Master of a Family, every Mother of Children, and every Guardian, to explain the several Paragraphs once at least in a Month. That all Seminaries and Schools be perfectly acquainted with every Line, and that the Tutor require every Pupil to Common-place on them. And those Gentlemen, who have Learning and Time, are impower'd by me, to comment and write what Notes on it they please, provided it be for the Benefit of the Common-Weally

N. B. If our Inhabitants will not comply with my Advice, I know but one Method adequate to it, that is, DOUBLE ENCOURAGEMENT TO PHYSICIANS.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE the

EARL of *****

My LORD,

HE Honour I have to be of your Lordship's Family, and the great Share I enjoy of your Friendship, are Motives sufficient to encourage an ordinary Dedicator to this freedom. For my part, I should never have had occasion for an Epistle of this Kind, had not your Lordship, and those learned select Gentlemen who were my Auditors, compell'd me to give it to the World: And how could I resuse those Gentlemen, and your Lordship, who allotted me the Subject?

As your Lordship has a just Notion of the Evil Procreation is to this Island, and as you have all your Life maintain'd an inviolable Chastity out of that Principle, your Lordship therefore has a natural right to the following Discourse; and as the Author has received so many signal Favours from your Lordship, you have an un-

doubted Title to all that belongs to him.

THE Subject took its Rise from a melancholy Conference with your Lordship, and other Gentlemen, on our poor Country, in which you deliver'd Sentiments on Liberty like another CATO. When your Lordship had run thro' its several Degrees, and was compell'd to place Hibernia in the lowest, how moving were your Resections! How did you bewail her unhappy Sons, excluded Employments out of Complaisance to our Neighbours! On this Occasion your Lordship said, with some Warmth, with Juvenal,

—— Non possum ferre Quirites Græcam Urbem. ——

DEDICATION.

Nor was your Lordship partial to your own Countrymen, but placed to their Account great Part of our Misery. Sir Edward Poynings had his Share of Guilt, tho' you did him the Justice to own he behav'd dutifully to his Master.

When our Conversation became more jocular, the Pampblet for Eating our Children was mention'd, but your Lordship said accidently, It were better entirely to leave off getting'em. This Thought was highly approv'd, and I was ordered to pursue it in my next Family Lecture. Immediately I was supply'd by the Company with Arguments, Hints, and Quotations, and I found so many to my purpose, that my Task was not so difficult as I at first imagin'd.

THE Manner in which I have handled my Discourse, and its being intersper'd with Poetical Quotations contrary to the custom of Sermons, was your Lordship's particular Direction, which

to the Publick is sufficient Excuse.

THE Reception it met with from my Auditors did not a little flatter my Vanity, especially when your Lordship commanded its Publication, and order'd Mr Steward to double my annual

Stipend.

Tho' I am now oblig'd to change my Judges, it would be hard to condemn me when I have been fo honourably acquitted already. I must submit to the Censure of a very precarious Court of Judicature, The Publick. If they disapprove of my Performance, it is of no Value to me (except your Lordship) that Persons of the greatest Worth, Wit, and Learning have thought otherwise.

I am, my LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's most Obedient and
Dutiful Domestick,
STEPHEN M***



REASON against COITION.

A

DISCOURSE

I Cor. vii. 1. 27.

It were good for a MAN not to touch a WOMAN. Art thou loosed from a WIFE, seek not a WIFE.



AINT Paul in this Chapter acquaints the Corinthians, that tho' he was not commanded to fpeak on Matrimony, yet he imagin'd himself capable to give

his Advice on so weighty an Affair. He does not carry his Thoughts with a positive Injunction, or strengthen them with a decisive Argument. He fairly states both sides of the Question, and entirely leaves it to our Choice, if we will follow his Example, by a State of Celibacy. He has given Honour to Marriage, as what (in his days) prevented Fornication, and a Fire within; but at the same time he has entail'd perpetual Trouble on that State, and seems to have many Objections to it, tho' unwilling to make those uneasy who are already in the Bands:

THE Apostle having ran thro' the Maiden, and the Married State of both Sexes, proceeds to Widows, on whom he is very severe, both in this Chapter, in his Epistle

to Timothy, and other places.

In the beginning and end of his Discourse on Marriage, he leans of the fide of Virginity with some Force, and dissuades Men from imagining it a Scandal to be Continent, by affuring them their own Benefit will be the Effect of it; and concludes almost with these Words. Nevertheless, he that standeth stedfast in his Heart, having no Necessity, but has Power over his own Will, and bath so decreed in his Heart, that he will keep his Virginity doth well. And speaking of Female Virginity, he says. He that giveth his Daughter in Marriage doth well, but he that giveth her not, doth better. In short this whole Discourse of St PAUL's abounds with good Counsel, and of the utmost Importance to us of this poor miserable Island, which if pursued will effectually prevent the further growth of Vice, in not raifing the Instruments of it by the Practice, and finally end the Calamity and Trouble we labour under, and let it Terminate in our To attain this, I know no method Selves. equal to the advice of St PAUL in the Words of my Text. It were good for a Man not to touch a Woman. Art thou loofed from a Wife, feek not a Wife. THE

THE former part of my Text points out an Evil, and the latter a friendly, tho' not an absolute Command to shun it. I shall in the first place shew the Benefit arising in not touching a Woman, and endeavour to prove that Matrimony or Fornication, as the Affairs of this Kingdom stand, are of the utmost Prejudice to our Peace, and tends to perpetual Wretchedness on Posterity; and, secondly, I shall make a few Resections on the Happiness of a Cessation of Procreation, with the Efficacy and Power of Resolution.

THE Benefit arising from not touching a Woman, must be obvious to all those who have. Tho that restless and unruly something implanted in the Breast of Man, may feem to plead in its favour, yet there is a Power lodg'd in the same place superiour to Passions, whenever it is admitted in our Thought. Let Vice, or what has now obtain'd the specious Name of the Dictates of Nature, have all those prevailing Charms the most rapturous Fancy, can give it, yet if Reason chance to be call'd, she makes a compleat Conquest, she drives away allthose destructive Notions, and brings us back to the Man, asham'd of our Folly. When we neglect her Counsel, the abandons us, the gives us over to our future Remorfe and Repentance: And alas! how soon is the Perspective turn'd: No more those Delights are magnified, no more they glow in borrow'd Luftre, they

they fink in our Imagination, we are surpris'd at our Error, and we blush at our Stupidity.

NOTHING certainly shews the weakness of a Man more than committing those Acts he is pre-affur'd must have fatal Consequences. It argues an insensibility that the sage World must despise him for; they must look on him as a Wretch incapable of consulting his own Happiness, much less that of others. we to trace the inseperable Attendants on Incontinency, it would startle the most notorious Offender; were he to consider that all the Miserable Mortals in the World, all the Wickedness acted in it, all the Quarrels in the Field, or Wranglings at the Bar, are the Effects of Coition: Were he to consider this feriously, he would keep chain'd the Monfter within, nor fet him loose to rage on the Earth to the End of it. Had the Learned Author + De Origine Mali, but once thought on the Word Coition, he would not have been at the trouble of so Philosophical an Enquiry about it, for * Father MALE-BRANCE could not have faid a more convincing Truth than that Coition is the Origin of Evil.

IF the Benefit of the World be an Argument too feeble to curb Licentiousness, let the Pains of the Body be convincive. What

⁺ Dr William King late Archbishop of Dublin.

^{*} Le Pere Malebrance Recherche de la Verité.

is the cause of Vertigoes, sudden pains in the Head, Paralytick disorders, frequent Hystericks, Rheumatism and Gout? Coition! for whoever faw an Eunuch afflicted with these Diseases? Thrice happy Species! not only exempt from these Maladies; but from Children also: Yea, tho' Slaves yourselves, have not the misfortune to propagate them, ye are not in the fear of undutiful Children or Great Grand Children ; ye fink to Earth calm and ferene, not with virulent and complicated disorders, but by the gentle decay of the radical moisture. Let therefore the Name of Eunuch be no more a term of Reproach, but an appellative of Happiness. Let 'em be respected as those favour'd by Heaven; and tho' we have not the mighty bleffing to be of the Number, let us imitate their Example, let us always have 'em in View and follow their Steps, so shall Peace and Tranquility be in our Days; which will a little balance the Calamities of HIBERNIA.

As chimerical as the Doctrine of the Rosicrucians is, there are some things in it I am exceedingly pleas'd with. This Sect, tho' Enthusiasts in most of their Principles, are wise and knowing in prohibiting the use of Women. They believe the Element's inhabited, and are content to propagate Aerial People.

People. They leave these [to us] invisible Gentry, and beget with the utmost Pleasure Sylphs, Salamanders, Gnomes and Nymphs. - O Rosierucius! why are thy Mysteries fo clouded! why are not we acquainted with this Happy way of Conjunction? and Ah! why are we deny'd the Blis of thy useful Help-mates? What Rapturous Converse should we have with Spouses of Air! How delightfully would we liften to the Matrons of the Sea! Should we not be all attention to Ladies of Earth and Fire! Then, the whole Arcana of Nature would be set before us: The Literati and Virtuofi would have matter sufficient to exercise their Wit. No more would they be confounded with a multiplicity of Conjectures, and no more would their time be taken up with making difficult, what's plain.

O That we were arriv'd at such a pitch of Sageness, as to be qualified for this unspeakable Blessing! but since we are not, let us at least imitate their Continency, and we shall view none of those objects of Misery and Compassion, that croud Hibernia. We shall see no more Imbecility and Distempers in Youth, which are the natural effects of Coition.

If the Story of Sampson be an Allegory, it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful that can be conceiv'd. Tho' he is describ'd as a strong vigorous Fox-Hunter; as a Man that carry'd the City Gates on his Back, and whom none could overcome; yet we find him after a few visits to Dalilah, so feeble and weak that two or three Philistines conquer'd him, who before despis'd the whole Nation.

Whoever looks back to Adam, and considers all the Calamitous Consequences that attended his Error, will no more imagine the fatal Fruit to be a Pomgranate or a Pine-Apple, but the sense to be as figuratively spoken, as when Solomon says, I will climb up the Palm-Tree and gather the Fruit thereof. 'Tis plain Eating was none of the Crime, for we find neither the Palate or Mouth of Eve punished; but when we hear she shall bring forth with Pain, 'tis easy to discover the offending part.

THO' MILTON in his Famous Poem, has given us a description of a kind of Enjoyment our First Parents tasted, which had no ill Consequences, yet he afterwards falls into the Rational Conjecture that Coitian was the Tree of Knowledge. How beautiful and

B 2

lovely

Jovely has he made ADAM and EVE in their State of Innocence! How sweet and agreeable is their Converse till that Unhappy Day, Eve unfolded the Wisdom she had been taught by the Serpent; Then ADAM glow'd: Eve's Eyes darted contagious Fire; He seiz'd her Hand and so the susiness of Sin, and Propagation of Wickedness began. Oh unhappy Hour! Oh satal Minute! The Earth was witness of the horrid Action, and the whole Globe trembled, because it was to bear a Race of wretched Mortals.

MILTON, who without doubt perfectly understood the Effects of a Criminal Commerce, allows 'em no longer time than the next Morning to be free from Quarrel, at which time the severest Reproaches are heap'd on each other. After this we find poor ADAM in a most moving Soliloquy bewailing his wretched State.

My own deservings; but this will not serve; All that I Eat or Drink, or shall beget, Is propagated Curse. O Voice once heard, Delightfully, Encrease and Multiply, Now Death to hear! for what can I encrease, Or Multiply but Curses on my Head?

lovely

EVERY

EVERY Man may be said to be himself an ADAM, to have the same Power, and the same Commands to refrain from the Tree of Knowledge: And when we exclaim against him in any of our Missortunes

For this we may thank Adam.

LET us always remember that our own Father must have a great share of the Guilt and Accusation, and that our Children may, in return, curse us for compelling them into a World of Calamity. When we, or our Issue meet with some of the Snares of Women, when we have been betray'd into Sin and Shame like ADAM, who can refrain saying with him,

Creator wise, that peopled highest Heav'n, With Spirits Masculine, create at last This Novelty on Earth, this fair Defect Of Nature, and not fill the World at once, With Men as Angels without Feminine, Or find some other way to Generate Mankind?

THIS passionate Question of ADAM's, brings to my mind a remarkable passage in that

that excellent little Tract of Religio Medici. The Learned Author fays with a deal of Reafon." I could be content that we might Procre-" ate like Trees without Conjunction, or that " there were any way to perpetuate the World " without this trivial and vulgar way of Co-" ition; It is the foolishest act a wise Man " commits in all his Life, nor is there any " thing that will more deject his cool'd Ima-" gination, when he shall consider what an " odd and unworthy piece of Folly he bath " committed." This is the Expression of the famous Dr Brown, whose Judgment and Capacity were of the first Rate, and tho' a little whimfical in some of his Notions, was allow'd by all, to be a Gentleman that examin'd Nature, and look'd with a curious Eye into the Reason of things; and Hippocrates, the Prince of Physicians, could not refrain from the same desire, for doubtless they plainly faw that Coition strain'd and discompos'd the regular Occonomy of our Microcosm to fuch a degree, that it requir'd more time to bring it to its former temperature than is generally allow'd it; that by this Violence offer'd to Nature, Life is forced out and Death oft procur'd; and whoever has read * Mr Mainwaring's Treatise of Health,

Vigour,

^{*} Mr Mainwaring wrote a Treatife on Spermatick Confumptions.

Vigour, and Long Life, must remember that he says. "Coition exhausts the "Strength by effusion of Spirits; Exsiccates "and dries the Body, hurts the Brain and "Nerves, causeth tremblings, dulls the "Sight, debilitates all the faculties, hastens "old Age, and shortens Life.

THAT good and pious Father, OR I-GEN, was so fully convinc'd of the Folly, nay Labour, of Coition, that he resolutely ordered, that he might be depriv'd of the Means, and afterwards liv'd the Glory and Ornament of his Age. This was an Action worthy that holy Saint, and what I earnestly recommend to your Imitation.

SINCE therefore so many wise, learned, and good Men have exclaimed against our Manner of Coition, because it hurts the World, I am surprized to find no one has taken Notice of that kind and obliging Proposal of PARACELSUS, who undertook * to prescribe a Way for the Generation of a Man without Coition. Oh blind and besorted Age, who neglected or dispised an Offer so full of Love! So full of Charity! What Reward could

^{*} Vide Campanel. de sensu rerum in append. ad c. 19. 1. 4.

there be sufficient to balance the Blessing this Chymical Race must bring into the World! Oh PARACELSUS, who followed too closely the Example of Rost-CRUCIUS, and extinguished an Art more beneficial than his ever-burning Lamp, because wicked Man, conceived throe the Will of the Flesh, was unworthy to partake of thy Knowledge.

A MONG the many evident Advantages accruing to Mankind, by not touching a Woman, I have not mentioned that one in my Text, of being loofed from a Wife; though I am apt to believe, I could have Numbers to prove it none of the least. It were an Entertainment too full of the false Notions of the World, to expatiate on the various Effects Marriage hath on different People. In some the whole Felicity of it is confin'd within the Curtains; while others nauseate the Bed, and slee to the more pleasing Perusal of the Lady's Rent-Roll.

But were I to proceed in this Manner, it would look more like a Satire, than a true and serious Discourse; and were I to satirize their State for Hours, I could not do it more fully, and in sewer Words, than than the first Line of the Admonition to Matrimony, hung up in all Churches, has already done, viz. Thou shalt not marry thy Grandmother ----- How deprav'd must Mankind be, who have Occasion for such a Commandment.

Tho' 'tis my Design to wave a particular Examination of the many Calamities Matrimony is generally attended with, yet, my Brethren, I beg leave to remind ye once more of St PAUL's Advice, Art thou loofed from a Wife, feek not a Wife; and SOLOMON, who must be allow'd to have had a tolerable Experience in the Fair Sex, assures us, * It is better to dwell in a corner of the House-top, than with a brawling Woman, and in a wide House; and in another Place, alluding to Women, he asks, | Can a Man take Fire in his Bosom, and his Cloaths not be burnt? So that we fee, by this beautiful Figure, the Opinion the wisest of Men had of that Sex.

^{*} Prov. XXV. 24. || Ibid iv. 28.

BUT to proceed. Who among us have found fo many Charms in Life, that they should desire to impose it on others? How many Days, how many Years of Anguish have the most felicitous of us undergone? Have we not often, on a Frown of Fortune, wish'd we had never been? Have we not call'd on the Hills to cover us, and the Mountains to bide us from Sickness, or Poverty? Alas! What are all our boafted Bleffings in this World, and what are all the Pleasures we enjoy in it! A meer empty Sound, a sportive Vision of delusive Forms. We dream of Delight, and we awaken into Pain; we graip at Beauty, and find a MEDUSA in our Arms. Oh World! DISAP-POINTMENT is thy Name.

It has been said with a deal Truth, that if we could have Bills of Private Calamity, as well as Bills of Mortality, the Terrors of the Grave would be but a slight Concern. Were we to examine a Burial-place, and see the innumerable Memento's of "He lived, and died," and immediately reslect, that he lived so long in a Valley of Tears, with Sorrow and Disquiet, for his perpetual Companions;

nions; we should not look with that Horror on Death, but on the real Misery of those brought into Life. Oh! that we could be persuaded, that we could be so charitable to the Infants, yet unbegotten, as to let Misery terminate in ourselves, and not propagate it to Futurity.

THE many chronic Diseases incident to particular Families, descending hereditarily thro' Centuries, ought to be another Bar to stop Coition. * " Man de-" rives from his Parents by a seminal " Propagation, and inherits the Dif-" eases of their vicious deprav'd Natures, " radicated in him: To which, his own " enormous Acts being added, do multi-" ply and heighten the Corruption of " his Nature: Hence the succeeding Ge-" nerations become more degenerated, " infirm, diseased, and consequently of " Shorter duration than the other." Certainly this must be a Truth, fince even the Features of a Face have commonly a likeness of the Sires; and some great Families are famous for it in History, as the AUSTRIAN Lip, the Chin

MAINWARING.

of the House of BAVARIA, with many others of less Note.

Were the Miseries of Men no sufficient Motive to prevent their being propagated, the many Pieces of deformity either in Body or Mind, that we so frequently meet with, liable to be the Contempt and Laughing-stock of the World, while they are in it, would sway our Reason. For every Man that has had a Child, can say with Sir Sampson, in the Comedy, "Body-" o'me, what a many-beaded Monster " have I propagated."

DEFORMITIES of what Kind soor ver may, and generally do, descend to Children, nay often increase in them. It was from this Opinion that QUINTUS CURTIUS tells us, of many well-go-yerned Common-wealths, that "If they "found their Children crooked, or de-"formed in Body, they made 'em away." And the famous HECTOR BOETIUS assures us, that heretofore in Scatland, "If any were visited, with the Falling-Sickines, Madness, Gout, Leprosy, or any fuch dangerous Disease, which was likeIf the Son, he was instantly Castrated,

" Men; and if, by Chance, having some fuch Disease, she were found to be with Child, she with her Brood, were buried alive." Such were the wholesome Laws of the wise Antients, and such the rigorous Execution of them.

OLD FFRNELIUS, in my Judgment, fays, with much Truth and Reason. " It " is the greatest Part of our Felicity to be " well-born, and it were happy for hu-" man kind, if only such as are sound in Body and Mind, should be suffer'd " to Marry." I wish he had gone a little farther, and said, Or suffer'd to have Children. Likewise the great PLU-TARCH says, Ebrii gignunt Ebrios, One Drunkard begets another. If so, it follows, that every Man accustom'd to any particular Vice, as well as Drunkenness, will as consequently intail it on his Children. LEVINUS LEMNIUS affures us, by experience, that, " Old Men " beget peevish, sad, melancholy Sons, " and seldom merry." And CARDAN imagines, that " He that begets a Child " on a full Stomach, the Infant will be " fickly, or crazed."

THUS could I continue to quote numberless Authors as well Antient as Modern, Sacred as Prophane, that give us glaring Proofs of the Truth of propagated Maladies, both in Body and Mind, and whoever examines the Athenian Oracle, or the Philosophical Transactions, may find Instances enough of the Veracity of it.

To him who is guilty of Coition, I shall say with HORACE, * " You are " entring into a most dangerous Quarry, and you walk on Fire cover'd with " Ashes." Misery lurks under it, and Remorse must follow. It is not a little furprizing, that Men will not beget Children in a State of Body, that may a little compensate for the unavoidable Miseries in Life, but they must also send 'em into the World replete with Distempers, that render them a Nusance to themselves, or give 'em Deformities, that make 'em a Nusance to others. We are all careful to breed our Bulls, our Horfes, or our Dogs, from their Species, the most strong or beautiful, but let our own Procreate by Chance: We blend diffe-

^{*} Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ Tractas, & incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso Lib. 2. Ob. 1.

rent Souls, and different Ages together; we mix Heterogeneous Parts and multiply a medley of Deformity.

IF we needs must propagate, let us do it with Care and Caution, and never neglect the Off spring though it be born in Hibernia, tho' it be nurtur'd in a Land of Calamity and Want, let us cherish it, and make its Misery more tolerable, let us avoid Barbarity, let us not kill our Children for Food for our Task-masters, as was formerly propos'd for an Expedient to evade their certain Calamity in Life. This was a Scheme so Savage, that I do not wonder its not being comply'd with, tho' it would have answer'd the End most effectually.

O PATRIA! O HIBERNIA! Who can prepare an Amulet to prevent thy Misfortunes, and who can form a Talifman to procure thee Success! † How is the Gold become dim! How is the most fine Gold changed? How are thy Sons degenerated from the Nobleness of their Ancestors! How are they sunk from their antient Magnanimity, to the lowest State

⁺ Lamentations iv. 1.

of Contempt and Obscurity! Why has God-like Liberty abandon'd thy Children, and whither? O whither has she ta-Sanctuary! Who among us can charm the Fugitive to a return, and who can allure her into her once favourite Land? But well may she fly this Earth when its own Sons flee from it. Return therefore, return O ye Children of Hibernia! Return into the Arms of a tender Mother, bending under the Weight of Age and Misery. Return and support her Feebleness and Distress! Be not Apostates to your Country, and let not History have this monstrous Novelty to recite. Let her Sighs melt ye, and her Tears compel ye to her Succour! Fly with the Wings of Duty and Gratitude to her Relief; if she be in Misery, blush to own yourselves the first Cause of it, but return speedily and repent.

IF Want, Calamity, Shame and Oppression, are common and familiar to this unhappy Country, our Love to it ought to increase the more. Who can hear of its antient Grandeur, and not wonder at its Fall! but all sublunary Things have their time of rising, and their time of setting. Nature grows to Strength, and sinks down to Age. Most Nations have had their

their Periods of Glory: Greece, Palestine and Eggpt, have in their turns been
as Great, and now are as Desolate as
Hibernia. As this Nation once distinguish'd by the pompous Title of Isle of
Saints, from the many holy and eminent
Men it produc'd; as this Kingdom whom
all the Learned in Europe once revered
as the School of Wisdom, and Seat of
Knowledge; as this Kingdom so applauded in History for their † Hospitality,
that no Nation could equal them: so
admir'd for those sew Laws remaining,
that a British Parliament need not have
been asham'd to have produc'd them.

WHEN we look into these Things, and begin to draw Comparisons between the past and the present, how must our Minds be agitated! When we behold its Ruins, let them endear us to it the more; let us cry out with the Captive, in the 102 Psalm.

⁺ One of the Histories of Ireland tells us, "All the Lords and great Men made Interest to be appointed an

[&]quot;Entertainer. An Entertainer was oblig'd to have four "Ways to his House, to have always a Beef and a Mutton "ready routed; he Tabof Butter a Barrel of Beer and

[&]quot;ready roafted; a Tab of Butter, a Barrel of Beer, and
plensy of Bread in the Hall, for the Entertainment of
every Traveller; all which was given Gratis, and with
an hearty Welcome?

^{*} Paraphras'd by the Rev. Mr DANIEL, Dean of Ardmagh.

 $^{\odot}$

Oh! Sion ever lov'd, and ever dear!
Great in thy Ruins, in thy Ashes fair!
How shall I speak? What Language can expers,
My quick, my tender Sense of thy Distress?
Not Babylon in all her Pride shall be,
So sam'd for Beauty, or belov'd like thee;
Not tho' she boasts her mighty Triumphs
[past,
Not tho' she reigns the Mistress of the East;

Not the fhe reigns the Mistress of the East; Should her vast Walls to distant Ages stand, To shew the Greatness of the Builder's [Hand:

Tho' high in Air her hanging Gardens rise, And spread their wond'rous Verdure in the Skies;

Ev'n then thy Ruins, nay thy Stones shall be A lovelier, sweeter Paradise to me.

Look down, great God! For ever good

[and Just,
Look down, and see thy Sion in the Dust!
On her lost State thy happy Influence shed,
Kindly forgive and raise her drooping Head:
Converted Millions will the Deed approve,
Whilst kneeling Crowds shall wonder at
[thy Love.
Struck with the Sight our Heathen Foes
[shall stand,
And trembling, dread the Thunder of thy

And trembling, dread the Thunder of thy [Hand;

Ev'n

Ev'n haughty Babylon shall vaunt no more, But quit her Pride, grow humble, and a-Idore:

Our Songs the wond'rous Story shall re-[cord,

And Nations yet unborn confess the Lord.

THIS is a Thought I could indulge with Pleasure; this is a Theme I could for ever dwell on, were it in Effect more than erecting Aerial Palaces, or had it a Being in any other Place than my own Imagination.--But Heaven's Will be done.

It is not my Business, neither am Icapacitated exactly to point out the different Channels Prosperity takes to run from this Kingdom, or those Flood-gates whence enter Poverty; but this I can say, and this I am assur'd of, that envious Neighbours, and our barbarous Selves, have each a sufficient Share of one and the other. Our Chain is too long, and we prudently shorten the Links. Our Neighbours have not Riches enough, but we out of pure good Nature and Compassion give em all our own; in return of which, we are deservedly despised by those very People we are so extraordinarily obliging to.

HAD we liv'd in an Age more addiaced to Superstition, the PHILOMATHS D 2 would would have laid our Ruin on the Malignity of the STARS. Evil Conjuctions of the Planets, would have shed Evil on us, and no Doubt it were then Madness to expect, nay even wish, a Reverse of Fortune, 'till these curious Gentlemen had told us the Stars were in a better Mood. But we of this Age laugh at these Fooleries. We know the Caules of our Misery, without consulting the Ocult Sciences; and whoever will examine the Volumes on the Subject, must be convinced of, and converted to the true Interest of their Country. The folid Arguments, and undeniable Proofs of our Poverty, are fully shewn in the Writings of Mr Mo-LYNEUX, Dean SWIFT, Mr BROWN, and Mr PRIOR; these Names so respected and beloved by Hibernia. To these therefore I refer the World, and doubt not but even our Enemies will figh at our Lot, with this Ejaculation.

Poor floating Isle! toss'd on Ill-Fortune's Waves, Ordain'd by Fate to be the Land of Slaves. Shall moving Delos now, deep rooted, stand, Thou fixt of Old, be now the moving Land!

ALAS poor Hibernia! and that thou art poor, every thing about thee is a plain Indication. The Musical Instruments of thy

thy Natives, speak the natural Turn of their Minds. Their TUNES, that were wont to make glad the Hearts of the Hearers, and animate the Souls of Heroes, by their sharp and sprightly Turns, are now fallen into the flat and languishing, and can only give Birth to Sighs and Tears. All their Airs are Lamentations, all their Delights are forrowful and complaining, and their Recirative hath but a fomniferous Influence. How is it possible they can sing with Chearfulness, when Hibernia their Country, like unhappy JERUSALEM, has Foes without, and Enemies within. How can they raise themselves to Life, when she is continually affaffinated? And how can she exalt her Head when the Club of ENVY, and the Sword of INGRATI-TUDE, knocks down and stabs all her Industry.

THIS is a long, the necessary Digression, and what I must be forgiven, since my whole Discourse is calculated for the Climate of Ireland.

I SHALL now proceed to make a few Reflections on the Possibility of a Cessation of Procreation, and the Efficacy and Power of Resolution.

If the Arguments of our Patriots, or the silent Rhetoric of miserable Inhabitants, have no Weight with our foreign or domestic Enemies: If one has lost all Sense of Pity and Compassion, and the other cast off all Humanity and Gratitude? If no intervening Power can give happier Times, let me repeat to you what I said before, and resolve to have so much Resolution to let all Calamity end in ourselves, by refraining from propagating Children, that inevitably must feel it.

THE Passions of Men, are like so many Standard-Bearers, around which, innumerable Evils are set in Array against our Peace and Tranquility, and nothing but Resolution can defeat them.

RESOLUTION is the strongest Faculty of the Soul; it raises us to something above ourselves, and gives us Principles according to the force of the Object. Neither Time, nor Distance, nor Power, can alter Resolution. It despites Danger, makes a mock of Toil, laughs at Fatigue, and is Kind of FATE. In short, as it is the strongest Faculty, so would it be the greatest, were it not too liable to fall into

into Obstinacy. A virtuous Resolution is the Glory of a Man, but a vicious one has Shame and Dishonour. This, like all the Attendants on our Nature, must be guided by Reason, or we certainly take a wrong Byass.

RESOLUTION, in the Case I propose, must be allowed by every Man to have Reason for it's Guide; and to make it still the plainer, I shall prove it by a Syllogism.

REASON constantly directs us to HAP-PINESS.

COITION brings us to all the CALA-MITIES of Life.

Therefore Coition cannot be guided by Reason.

No Man will deny the Major in Temporal Things (tho' in Religion he may) except he makes a Distinction between good and bad Reason; but I account it no Reason, when accompany'd with Prejudice, or dishonourable Views.

THE Minor has been already provid, and every Man has Arguments sufficient to demonstrate it to himself, so that the Conclusion must infallibly be Orthodox.

THIS

THIS is a plain and easy Truth; and there is nothing requisite to avoid Copulation but Resolution. Shall we therefore want this? This! that will lead us to Happiness, and defend us from Misery.

MAN devoid of Resolution, has been elegantly compar'd to a Frontier Town; often in the Possession of contrary Parties, often changing its Master, never in a State of Stability, always unsettled, and always wavering; now fatisfied with his present Governour, and immediately opening its Arms to receive another. Our Actions are done but in Part, for the Alteration of our Resolves cuts us off from the Remainder. It is a Vice, whose Rise is Fear. It never inhabits the Brave, but is a conftant Attendant on weak Minds. It was this Vice that loft RICHARD CROM-WELL a Kingdom, and it was Resolution that gain'd our Immortal Deliverer a CROWN. It was Resolution that made SOCRATES and Sir THOMAS MOORE, despise the Fears of Death; for we all know it the best Comforter in Time of Affliction; if so, we of this Kingdom have need of its utmost Force.

History is recent with Examples of the Power of Resolution: The eminent Danger that attended those Patriots, that brought in the Bill for excluding the Duke of York, could not prevent their struggling for it, since the Liberty of their Country was nigh being subverted. And in later Times, the Glory and Honour of the British Nation formed the Resolves of the

Great Marlborough.

How far has Resolution carried us, when Malice, or Revenge, or Envy prompted us on? Have we not often hurt ourselves with Pleasure, when by it we could annoy our Foe? Have we not resolved to be miserable ourselves, on Purpose to plunge our Enemy into a parallel State? But I should set myself too voluminous a Task, even to mention the many fignal Actions that will shine through Ages, and the many wicked ones atchiev'd by the Power of Resolution. It would tire even a Barister-at-Law, to repeat the Names of those who ventur'd, and have lost their Lives, by this noble Principle; and shall we not have so much as to conquer a little filly Passion to Women? Be free from Women, and you're free from Care, is an Axiom, that has no need of a Comment; and shall Man, the Lord of the Universe, be subdued by that trifling Sex? A Sex, netorious for their Pride and Affectation!

Self-Opinion; and distinguished for the Fomenters of Mischief! A Sex, as difficult to be discover'd as the North-East Passage! The Generality of Women are formed of such a Medley of Principles, either in their Minds, or in their Dress, that they quite essage their natural Structure; so that Ovid said with Truth,

- Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.

The Girl so trick'd herself with Art, That of herself she was least Part.

But were I to grant, that the Female Sex are entirely faultless, that they are all prudent, virtuous, and good-humour'd, yet this could be no Plea in Favour of Procreation; their bearing Children, is Caufe fufficient for Men to fly from them; their bringing into Life an Infant, who must undergo the Anxieties of it, let him be placed in ever fo happy a State; their compelling into the World a Body, whose Soul is to be accountable for its Actions, and giving it a Being in an age of Immoralities and Atheism, which it is scarce possible to avoid falling into: This, I fay, should make us startle at the Thoughts of Women; should rouze us up to Resolution,

and make us cry out with the Man in

Deleo omnes debinc ex animo mulieres.

From this Moment I eraze all Women from my Thoughts.

And a-propos to this, says that wise Traveller Mr. Gulliver, "When I be"gan to consider, that by copulating with
"one of the Tahoo Species, I became a
"Parent of more, it struck me with the
"utmost Shame, Consusion, and Horror."
By the Breath we enjoy, we know the Unhappiness of it in others: We know how true it is, That * Man that is born of a Woman, hath but a short Time to live, and is full of Misery: He cometh up, and is cut down like a Flower; he sleeth as it were a Shadow, and never continueth in one Stay.

Say, you that have heard the plaintive Groans, and feen the Fountain of Tears poor tender desponding Parents send forth at the Loss of a Child: You that have seen their Tortures when he is ruined, been ungrateful to their Care, or disappointed their Hopes: You that have seen (what's frequent in this Kingdom)

E 2 aged

^{*} Burial of the Dead.

aged Parents incapacitated to relieve either their own, or the Wants of their Offspring, fighing in private, bewailing their wretched Condition, and wishing for an Earthquake to snatch them from starwing: Say, you that have seen these Things, (as who has not?) if ye have defired to be that Father, or that Mother, in any of these Cases? Say, if ye have not in your Hearts thanked bounteous Providence, that though, perhaps, you your selves are wretched, ye have not been infirumental to make others so.

Such Reflections as these made that great Philosopher THALES abstain from Women; for he saw that Solon, as wise as

he was, could not forbear renting his Garments, and tearing his Hair, when he was told his Son was dead; and Socrates, though he did marry, did it for a Reafon few of us have Occasion for, which was, as he himself tells us, to exercise his Philosophical Patience: As this Man was accounted the wifest on Earth, he no doubt would have taken another Method to try his Temper, had he known of one

so capable of it.

Men are generally too liable to think much of themselves, and to stamp too great a Value on what belongs to them, to need being pressed to do it more; yet such is the Bizarre, and whimsical Turn

of Man, that whilft he vaunts his being Lord over the Female Sex, he is chain'd to a voluntary Subjection, by a paultry It shocks and surprizes me, to see the many mean-spirited Arts Men practife; what a Number of little groveling Shapes, and servile Frame of Countenances they put on; how readily they fly to that base Refuge Lying; and with what Eagerness they practise an hundred Stratagems and Devices, all to obtain what a wife Man would tremble at receiving, as knowing the Violence he should commit on his own Bady, and rightly understanding that * her End is bitter as Wormwood, sharp as a two-edged Sword: Her Feet go down to Death: Her Steps take hold on Hell. He (as St. Paul fays) that hath Power over his own Will, and is stedfast in his Heart, will never be guilty of the Folly I am speaking of: And is it not scandalous to want Power over one's felf? Does it not destroy the Dignity we so much boast Yes, furely; and that by as much as it lessens and degrades our Nature.

I doubt not, but all our young Sparks, that practife what they call Gallantry, will be as unmerciful to me as the Surgeons. Methinks I already hear a smart Blade fall on me for attacking his darling Diversion. What! must we be forbidden

to Love! What Employment can we find in the World, if we lose this? Does not this Fellow argue against Reason? Sure he would not have the World at an End? Why truly, for what Good we do in it, it were almost to be wish'd, it had ended before we were made a Part. And as to Love, I am afraid we shall find Lust often, if not always, mistaken for it.

Love and Lust are as opposite as Love and Hatred, though there's but a flight Barrier between either. He that loves (as the Word is now understood) is within one Degree of Hatred, and half an one of Lust. This is a most surprizing Thesis, and accounted for only by its constant Operations. The Poles are not more diffant from each other, than are the express Meaning of Love and Lust; but in the Action they fall under the same Line. In a Word, they are far from being incompatible: Virtue, therefore, strictest Sense, must hold the Ballance: She must act the Part of Great Britain, and keep Love and Lust as far divided as the Popish Powers, or inevitable Ruin follows. But, alas! who is bleffed with her Influence? We shun her, we contemn her, we fourn her from us, and take to our Arms that painted Strumpet Vice. A French Author of Humour fays on this Head, That Love and Lust are both painted naked, but for very different Reasons; the one, because she is not asham'd of being so; but the other to warn her Votaries, that she leaves 'em not wherewithal to buy themselves a Shirt. Shakespear has given us a beautiful Description of Lust, and an exact Portraiture of Virtue.

But Virtue, as it never will be mov'd, Though Lewdness court it in a Shape of Heav'n;

So Lust, tho' to a radiant Angel link'd, Will sate it self in a Celestial Bed, And prey on Garbage.

This shews the one is a Spirit, sierce and savage; but the other an Inclination, modest and temperate. In these our Days, we have not a Name for that Love, in which our grosser Parts have no Share. Coition and Love are now one and the same; and it would carry the Face of a romantick Quixotism, to say, I love, but have no Desire to enjoy. It would be ridiculous to the last Degree; and he would be a Subject for eternal Laughter among the small Wits, that would dare to say like the Hero in Dryden,

We lov'd without transgressing Virtues Bounds;

We fix'd the Limits of our tenderest Thoughts; Came Came to the Verge of Honour but there flopp'd.

If this be Sin, Angels must love with

And mingle Rays of Minds less pure than ours.

Our Souls enjoy'd: But to their boly Feast

Bodies on both Sides were forbidden Gueft.

The Union of Souls is a noble Enjoyment, and worthy the human Nature; but there is fomething fo groß (were it followed by no bad Consequences) in the Co-mixture of Bodies, that shocks a reafonable Creature.

I am not ignorant of the Commendation David has given to the Propagation of Children, by bleffing the Man that hath his Quiver full of them; but would David have faid this, had he liv'd to behold his whole Nation in Chains? Or did he blefs himself for having Abfalom for his Son? No, certainly: David could not bear one without the most passionate Complaint; and, in all Likelihood, the other would be less tolerable.

The Maxim of some of the Asiaticks is very well calculated for the servile Tempers of the People, and the tyrannical Will of their Princes; for they believe it the

a Tree. By this prevalent Notion the whole Country is stock'd with Mortals, and Slaves increase in a decimal Proportion. If Hibernia be in a State of Servitude and Bondage, let her discourage this pernicious Maxim; if she be not, let her follow it. If I suppose her the latter, there is no need to give her Rules for her Conduct; but if the former, the best Prescription is Resolution; for not Love, but

Fortitudo omnia Vincit.

And as Lewis Cornaro says of Sobriety, so say 1 of a virtuous Resolution: 'Tis a divine Inclination, agreeable to God, a Friend of Nature, the Daughter of Reason, Mother of all Virtues, and Compa-

nion of Chastity.

Let us, my Brethren, stand resolv'd; let us join unanimously to expel Coition, and drive out Propagation. Since Life was given to us as a Blessing, and a reasonable Soul to procure us Happiness; but since the Practice of the World in general, and the State of Hibernia in particular, fully persuade us there are no such Things as Happiness and Blessings on Earth, confequently the very Foundation and Reason of Life is destroy'd, since the Motives of it are so? Why therefore should we

propagate, when the End cannot be obtained? 'Tis true, we may get Children, but they must be Children of Misery; for how can we infure them from it, when we our felves are plunged in its Abyss. In a Word, 'tis a Crime of a deeper Dye, than involving whole innocent Families in Ruin. Let us, therefore, O ye Inhabitants of Hibernia! let us take to our Arms that chafte and holy Matron Celibacy: She is our Comforter, she is our Hope; in her let us confide, and she will not abuse the Favour. Let us, as a Sign of our Conversion, revere antient Virginity in both Sexes; let us adore a Prude, and worship an Old Batchelor: But above all, let us resolutely follow their Steps: and if we are not happy then, we shall at least live peaceably in this World of Bustle and Confusion.

Lift up your Eyes, and behold the Folby of this World! * Where the Memory is clouded with black Ideas of the past, the Imagination overlooks the present Ills, and the Understanding, through Mercy, is blinded to the future; where Anxiety of Thought damps sensual Pleasure; and sensual Pleasure increases Anxiety of Thought; and both impairs our Scrength, to support it; where Pleasure often ex-

acts

^{*} Some of these Thoughts extracted from Dr. Young's Estimate of Human Life.

acts fuch Hardships from her Votaries, that manual Labour is Diversion to it: Sorrow is as the Stem and Root of Life; Foy but as its Flower, expected at remote Seasons only, then often blasted. Pains affault us, Delusions furround us; and Terrors, like the flight-supported Sword, hang over us. We must behold the World like the Man in LUCIAN, and fee Peftilence, Famine, Diseases, Strife, and innumerable Plagues over Mens Heads, which they continually pull down on themfelves; and while we pity others, are in the like Case ourselves. Evils are so common, that we cannot make Way from our Doors, but through the Cries of Indigence and Distemper: Our Nights are as an idle Dream; and our Days worse, because they bring more Sorrow along with them. Every Man is a Judge, a Witness, and a Patient of Affliction, ever telling fad Tales of others, till we become a Tale our felves; the Tale of a Day! and then are utterly forgotten. We are born with Pain, and die with Amazement. Life is the Slave of Misery; and yet, (strange!) Death is the King of Terrors. I was happy, some of us may fay; I shall be happy, we all fay; but, I am happy, none. Happiness is the Butt of all; but our Shafts, like King ACESTES's, never hit the Mark, but are lost in a Vapour. O Heavens! what is

this World! Is there a recompencing Quality on this Earth? is there Pleasure and Satisfaction in it able to counterpoise any Branch of Evil? Our Joys are for Moments; our Pains are for Tears. Vice is a wide open Gulph, Virtue an Hill of Ice: Friendship is a Name, Love an empty Sound; but Hatred and Envy are (by their Effects) Substances; and Substances that never alter their Property, but are in a constant Series of Malice. Paternal Affection is cooled by filial Impiety; and filial Impiety is generally repaid by the like Punishment. In a Word, from the most exalted State, to the most diminutive, from Riches and Honour to Poverty and Contempt, in all Conditions, and in all Kinds of Fortune, Man is not only liable, but fure to meet Sorrow and Vexation of Spirit, at almost every Step he takes. Why then, O ye Sons of worldly Wildom! tell me, why should we propagate Calamity? why should we join to beget Mifery? Will the Lump of Earth thank us for its Being? is it heroick to take Advantage of the Weak and Innocent, when we ourselves have said, *Let that Day perish wherein I was born, and the Night in which it was faid, There is a Man Child conceived? And JEREMIAH hath not only faid

^{*} Fob iii. 3.

faid the same Words,* but says with a deal of Vehemence, † Wherefore came I out of the Womb to see Labour and Sorrow, that my Days should be consumed with Shame. From a thorough Sense of this, the Son of Sirac also says, ‡ Wherefore I praised the Dead, which are already dead, more than the Living, which are yet alive; yea, better is he than both they, who hath not yet been.

Indeed we have one Happiness, and one only, which is Death. He is called a Tyrant; but, in my Opinion, he is full of Lenity and Compassion, as he relieves us from this thorny Bed with a Couch of Rest and Quietness. We all know the Truth of what PLOTINUS tells us, That God was moved, meerly by his Mercy, to

give our Souls only mortal Chains.

The World has been called a Stage, where every Man acts his Part: But, in my Opinion, it may with more Propriety be termed a Masquerade; because we are obliged to disguise our real Sentiments, to make us more conformable to the vitiated Taste of the Generality. If our Tongues correspond with our Hearts, Men will avoid our Company, because their Faults will not be complimented; and if the Heart and Tongue do not agree, we must certainly

have a very mean Opinion of ourselves, if we have the least Notion of Honesty; nevertheless, 'tis so necessary in Lite, that it is become an Art. He that can make his Countenance applaud an Object, though his Heart despites it, is what's called a well-bred Man, a polite Man, a Man that knows the World. This Conduct is absolutely needful, though a generous Soul must be pain'd in the Commission of it. Who therefore desires to be in the World, when our Actions must be diametrically opposite to the Dictates of an honest Conscience?

Let us, my Brethren, act as become Men; as Men who can ourselves bear the Follies and Misfortunes of the World: but have more Honour, than to impose it on our Isue. Let us, O ye Sons and Daughters of the Land, unanimously resolve to avoid each other! Let us flee from the opposite Sex, as from a Peft! Let us no more be accessary to the Crimes and Calamities of Infants, but bravely refolve to ceafe their Propagation! This is the only Catholicon for Hibernia! this is the only fovereign and univerfal Remedy to prevent the Miferies of those little Creatures not yet formed! And for those poor, wretched, and unfortunate Children already born, or begot in Hibernia, we have only fincerely to repent of the irrepairable Injury done them, them, and pray for their Dissolution before they have a Sense of their unhappy Case.

On what has been faid, I shall apply the Words of a very ingenious Gentleman,* The whole Sum of our Interest lies on the Side of Virtue, Publick-Spirit, and Honour: That to forfeit these Pleasures, in Whole, or in Part, for any other Enjoyment, is the most foolish Bargain; and, on the contrary, to secure them with the Sacrifice of all others, is the truest Gain. If I have not vindicated and espoused the Cause of Virtue, even to a Nicety not very common; if I have not mentioned, for our Imitation, the greatest Publick Spirit, and strove to preserve the Honour and Dignity of my Country, by a Method never thought on before; I have missed what I really defign'd, and beg Pardon of my little Audience, for leading them out of the Way.

Thus have I endeavoured to trace Coition through its Labyrinths; I have purfued it through its various Difguises; and, though its Ways are very dark and intricate, I have made the Rays of Light shine so clearly on it, that the Camelion is detected. All its gaudy Colours, and spurious Beauties, are given it by a Fancy

loofe

^{*} Mr. HUTCHESON, in his Essay on the Passions.

loose, and unexperienced of the Poison of the Syren; and Fancy, is but a Term for the Judgment of a Fool. Whoever, therefore, that examines this Discourse impartially, will be firmly of Opinion, That

Reason is against Coition.

I hope there is no Occasion of a Defence; for what I have said, I think, is self-evident. The Arguments I have made use of, are not maintain'd with an Ipse dixit; for I have given those convincing Reasons for what I have advanced, that 'tis impossible to deny my Hypothesis: Therefore, my Brethren, let us either agree to this Method of an entire Cessation of Procreation, or chuse ye this Day another, that may answer the End proposed.

Now to him who can turn the Hearts of the Disobedient to the Wisdom of the Fust; to him who can fix our Resolutions, and strengthen our Minds, be all Honour, now and for ever.

SCHEME

Humbly offered, for making

R-l-g-n and the C-rg-y useful.

WITH THE

Author's Observations

ONTHE

Cause and Cure of the Piles:

AND

Some useful DIRECTIONS about wiping the POSTERIORS.

in the second se

Caufe and Cure of the Pile is a superior

Some affilial Directions about

A

SCHEME

Humbly offer'd, for making

R--l--g--n and the C--rgy Useful, \mathfrak{S}_c .

SEVERAL modern Writers have endeavoured to wound Religion, through the Sides of the Clergy; but have hitherto met with the Contempt they deserved, although, I must confess, Religion is thereby sorely hurt; for, indeed how was it possible the good Men could spare any of their Thoughts about Religion, at a Time when all their Wit was scarce sufficient to defend themselves against the daily Persecutions of the Profane?

For my own Part, I always looked upon Religion as a very good Thing; and am now about to confider it, not as a Politician, but as a Christian; in Hopes I may set it in a proper Light, by making G 2 it useful to Mankind, (as it was at first design'd,) by stripping it of the Superstition, with which it is at present misera-

bly incumbered.

I can, indeed, by no means allow, that the present Practice of it is of any Use, (except to the Physicians and Apothecaries,) as confined to a Set of Prayers, and a Sermon in a damp House, close thut all the Week, and confequently full of noisome and unwholesome Vapours, exhaled or transpired through the Earth, from the numberless dead and putrifying Carcases lodg'd within, and close about the Walls of the feveral Churches in this Kingdom; which Practice, as it was introduced by Popish Superstition, might have been very wholefomely abolished by that religious Prince Henry VIII. of pious Memory, at the fame Time that he suppressed the Abbeys and Monasteries in these his Dominions. It is to be prefumed (in Excuse for that Neglect) that his Devotions were mostly performed within his own Chapel; and as he was a zealous warm Man, and fometimes impatient of Advice, that the Prelates of those Days did not think it proper to mention the above Particulars; which, however, cries grievously for Reformation.

The wife Heathens in Greece and Italy, and many other Parts of the World, after burning

burning the Dead was disused, had burying Places a good Distance from large Cities; no doubt to keep the Air, which in great Cities is too confin'd and thick, from being vitiated or contaminated by the Putrefaction of dead Bodies, than which nothing can be more pernicious or detrimental to the Health of Mankind.

I was myself, in my younger Days, a great Frequenter of Churches on Sundays, which threw me into many Diforders. Once I got a most violent Flux, and was forced to go out of Church, which frightened my Friends very much; for it is faid, that Sickness got on a Sunday is commonly mortal; however, by a Dram or two, and a good Fire, I foon recovered. Another Time, at Christ Church in the Commissioners Seat, I was seiz'd so ill with the Piles, that I thought of nothing less than a Fever: However, that I might not charge myself with any Neglect of my Health, I repaired instantly to one Mr. ----, a noted Surgeon in ---- who applied a cooling Plaister, which gave me prefent Ease; by repeating which three Days, and the Application of a Leech, I recovered; however, as at that Time I did not suspect that my Distemper was contracted in Church, I went to Prayers as usual, and had many Returns of the Diforder; and as the Plaister made me walk.

walk as if I was be ---; on the contrary, to this Day, whenever I think of the Leech, I fancy I feel him crawling round my Backfide. I had Recourse to a Friend. who affured me, he had laboured under the fame Diforder; and at the fame Time advised me to avoid going to Church as much as possible, and never to make Use of a publick Bog-House; for that the unwholesome Vapours settled on the Seats at Churches, and which arise from the fetid Odure in Bog-Houses, penetrated the Anus, at that Time expanded by performing its Office; that a Corrolion being made on the Anus, by certain pointed nitrous Particles in vitiated Air, forcibly impelled upon that tender Part, made it fusceptible of the lubricating Moisture, which in the Explosion attends the Excrement, and being of a faline or acrimonious Quality, (in Taste like Tobacco-Juice, as I have been told by curious Enquirers into Nature,) very often occasion'd those Tumors, which the Learned call the Piles.

I took my Friend's Advice, and have, I thank God, enjoy'd my Health very well of late; indeed, if Sunday is a fine day, I take my Wife and Children fometimes to a Country Church, when I can hear of one with broken Windows, or a Roof out of Repair; though we most commonly

commonly spend Sunday at Home, where I make one of my Boys read Æsop's Fables, Raynard the Fox, or some other

Book of Morality.

I must not forget to tell you, that I once thought to cure the Piles by wiping my Bottom with Poetry, another Time with the Writings of a certain great Physician; but I found the Doctor who advised me to it was a Quack; and that any Piece of clean Paper will do, provided you begin just at the Os Sacrum, and wipe downwards, which gently closes the Orifice, and keeps out the Cold.

As I have profited myself by the above Rules, I think, I am, by the Laws of Humanity, obliged to publish my Observations for the Good of my Fellow Subjects, and must at the same Time affirm, That, notwithstanding the general Opinion to the contrary, I do seriously think Religion and the Clergy may still be of Use, and modestly hope they will concur with

me in this my Scheme.

I would humbly propose, That whereas the several Churches and Church-Yards in the City of *Dublin*, have been found, by many Years Experience, to abound and be filled with unwholesome Damps, cold and moist Dews, noisome, fetid, and pestilential Vapours and Exhalations.

Causing the Piles, Disentery, Vertigoe's, Spleen, Phrensy, Histerick Vapours,
and many other Distempers, to the Prejudice of the good People of Ireland, and
manifest Damage and Loss to his Majesty,
by depopulating this his loyal Kingdom
for preventing of like Evils for the suture,
That from and after the Day of

the faid Churches and Church-Yards be locked up, and walled about in fuch Manner, that it shall be impossible for Man, Woman, or Child, to get within Side the Walls of the faid

Churches or Church-Yards.

Nevertheless, as Religion is a Part of the Constitution, which we can't do without, I would have certain Eminencies, within three Miles of this City, mark'd out for Groves; in the Midst of which there may be a Temple built in the Form of a ----, or any other Shape the People shall judge proper, supported by Pillars, and open on all Sides, to keep the Air clear and healthful. To these Groves and Temples the People may repair on Sundays or Holidays, which will contribute much to their Health, and the Clergy may officiate, I think, in the present Manner; for I can't join in Opinion with the Citizens of London, for pulling down Christianity to establish Williamitism; not but that it might ferve; but I am against Innovations Cauling

novations, and I really think, as Chriftianity was left by the benevolent and righteous Founder, it would still answer the End of Religion in a wifer Nation than Ireland.

However, if a Change is determin'd, it is but a Step from Christianity to Williamitism; and as the Ceremonies observ'd and perform'd in Commemoration of that Hero, and the other divine Lawgiver, are much the same, it is not doubted, but all good Christians, at least Protestants, will readily agree in the Transition, and the same Clergy might still serve in the new Religion, the Rights being so very like.

To prevent Schisms, which are always of dangerous Consequence, if any Person will be so silly, as still to adhere to Christianity, or worship in a particular Manner any other Hero, I am for a Tolleration. As to the late King James, he ruined all his Friends; and on the Whole, was so despicable a Mortal, that I dare venture to affirm, he'll have no Worshippers; but if the Irish Natives may have any Qualms of Conscience, with respect to King William, and rather chuse to worship the Statues of Brien Boirambe, (who is said to have been a very good and wise King,) or any other Hero, antient

tient or modern, let them be indulg'd by all Means, (for common Observation informs us, that tender Consciences by Indulgence are found to grow harder.) Also, the Quakers may have their George Fox, or William Pen, provided always that fuch Statues be fet up, and Worship perform'd in the Country; and that no Man be admitted to serve the King in a Post of Honour or Profit, till he has past the Test of drinking the glorious Memory of King WILLIAM in a Bumper, and be able to produce four of his Neighbours to swear, That, to the best of their Belief, he had done so for fix Months last past; the same Ceremony, after getting a Place, to be perform'd before the Equestrian Statue on College-Green, or before a Statue of that Hero, or in a Temple dedicated to his Worship in some other publick Place, for which I shall give my Reasons, when call'd upon, or requir'd so

But to return to my Scheme.

There being a great Scarcity of Timber, for many Uses in this Kingdom, not-withstanding the several good Laws to enforce the planting Timber-Trees, I would propose, That the inferior C—y, Cu—s, Parish C—ks, and Sextons, might be oblig'd to spend the Week-Days in dig-

digging, planting, and fencing in the Ground near the Temples or Churches, (in which Work they may follow Mr. Lawrence's Directions, till better can be had,) the Bishops may supervise them, and the Archbishops make triennial Visitations, to see that they are always regularly conducted; for which Services they should all continue on their present Establishment.

Was this Scheme carried into Execution, what a noble Simplicity of Manners, and generous Difdain of an unmanly Complaifance to ill Men in Power, would foon shine out in that learned Body, and by Confequence descend to their Inferiors; so that within the Compass of a few Years, the most malicious Tongue would not be able to tax them with Ambition, Pride, Luxury, Superciliousness, Covetousness, or any other mean Arts to ingratiate themfelves with great Men, their Misses, or Valets; which evil Reports are too commonly propagated by the wicked Part of the Laity at present; though I confess they are all groundless, for ought I can fee, and as I have heard credible Persons of that learned Body fay.

Till this defir'd Reformation is accomplish'd, I am humbly of Opinion, that the Clergy may be permitted, during their attending the Levees of the Great, to wear

H 2 fuch

fuch Lay Habits as they please; which might, perhaps, give them an Opportunity of making their Court with better Success, and in some Measure of escaping the Eyes of the malicious and cenforious, in case it should be necessary to compliment a great Man with their Company over a Bottle at an unseasonable Hour; and notwithstanding the ingenious Mr. Dryden's Motto in his Spanish Friar, I am of Opinion, that a red Coat and Cockade countenances Vice better than a black Coat and Band; at least, this Scheme would transfer the Scandal to the Gentlemen of the Blade, and lessen the Load which the Wicked endeavour now to throw another Way.

I think I have now sufficiently made out my Proposal; and as the Clergy would by this Scheme be truly useful, no Layman would murmur at paying the Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Dues, (which under the present Management,) are looked on as a grievous Burthen, and as so much most unprositably thrown

away.

Provided always, That the Timber-Trees fo planted shall be for the Use of the Parish, or Union, where planted, and by no Means be called or deemed sacred, or to be put only to religious Uses; for

it is hoped, under the new Regulation, there will be sufficient Laws prepared, to guard against Superstition of all Kinds; otherwise, one hundred Years hence, or perhaps fooner, if the Timber fo planted should be fit to cut, the Clergy may tell our Posterity, that it is Sacriledge to put the faid Timber to any fave religious Uses; that they themselves are the only Judges in spiritual Matters; so that it may be a Crime to believe their Senses, or to make Use of their Reason: This, I say, may happen in a large Course of Time, should the Clergy degenerate, or Priestcraft prevail, which possibly may happen, although we have no Reason to complain of it at prefent.

I shall add one Word or two more, which is, That I could wish the new Worship diversify'd with Songs and Dances, which I think would increase the Number of Votaries, encourage the younger People of both Sexes, and warm their Devotions, at present very languid; but this I submit to better Jugdment, although if there was Occasion, I could quote a royal Precedent for this Proposal.

In like Manner other Pieces of Ground, two or three Miles distant from Town, might be enclosed for Burying-Places, and planted about with Cypress, Yew, Firr,

Role-

Rosemary, and other strong-scented Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs, unless the more decent Custom of burning the Dead shall be restored, which perhaps won't be politick, till Wood becomes plentier in this Kingdom.

Advertisement.

Notice, That besides the several Persons mention'd in the Prayer of their Petition, there will be Licences granted to three hundred profest Beaux, without Regard to their Religion, on this Qualification, viz. That each Beau shall be able to read English distinctly, and write his own Name. 'Tis hoped a farther Time will be obtain'd for such Beaux to qualify, till the First of November next.

And inafmuch as several young Converts have been too apt to shew their their Swords of late, as most Childred do new Bawbles, it is ordered, That a Padlock be put on each of their Swords for five Months, next after the Commencement of such Licence; we think necessary, therefore, to advertise, That there will be a Parcel of very handsome large Sword-Knots prepared with all convenient Speed, to be wore with, and cover the said Padlocks.

FINIS.

Lately Published,

The Third Edition. (Price 6 d.)

I. Parson Bowman's Visitation Sermon, preached at Wakefield in Yorkshire, Versify'd.

By CHRISTOPHER CRAMBO Eq;

In which is proved that all Tradition, Is the Destruction of Religion. 'Tis likewise prov'd by Dint of Reason, Episcopacy is High-Treason.

Lately Published.

The Second Edition. (Price 6 d.)

II. Parson Betty's Sermon on Church-Authority, Preached before the University of
Oxford, Versisy'd.

By JACOB GINGLE Efq;

But still the more you strive t'appear,
You prove to be the wretcheder;
For Fools are known by looking wise,
As Men find Woodcocks, by their Eyes:
Hence 'tis that 'cause you've gain'd o'th' College,

A quarter Share, at most, of Knowledge, And brought in none, but spent Repute, Y'assume a Power as absolute To judge, and censure, and controul, As if you were the sole Sir Poll; And saucily pretend to know, More than your Dividend comes to; You'll find the Thing will not be done By Ignorance and Face alone.

HUDIBRAS.

Many of my Daughters have done gloriously; but Betty excelleth them All!

Mother Oxford.

III. The BATCHELOR'S Estimate of the Expences of a MARRIED Life. Price 6 d.

IV. The BATCHELOR'S Recantation.

Price 6 d.

V. The BLACK JOKE: Or, The Tunbridge Miscellany. In Two Parts. Containing a Collection of the most Curious Pieces of Poetry, and Songs lately published. Price of each 6 d.